

Wicker Woolsey Young (AK)
Wilson Wu
Wolf Wynn

NAYS—2

Paul Sanford
NOT VOTING—13

Burton Kuykendall Payne
Buyer Lucas (OK) Wise
Campbell McCollum Young (FL)
Cubin McIntosh
Gephardt Moakley

□ 1705

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LONG ISLAND SOUND RESTORATION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 3313, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3313, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 391, nays 29, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 153]

YEAS—391

Abercrombie Boucher DeLay
Ackerman Boyd DeMint
Aderholt Brady (PA) Deutsch
Allen Brown (FL) Diaz-Balart
Andrews Brown (OH) Dickey
Archer Bryant Dicks
Armey Burr Dingell
Baca Callahan Dixon
Bachus Calvert Doggett
Baird Camp Dooley
Baker Canady Doyle
Baldacci Cannon Dreier
Baldwin Capps Dunn
Barcia Capuano Edwards
Barr Cardin Ehlers
Barrett (NE) Carson Ehrlich
Barrett (WI) Castle Emerson
Bartlett Chambliss Engel
Barton Clay English
Bass Clayton Eshoo
Bateman Clement Etheridge
Becerra Clyburn Evans
Bentsen Combust Ewing
Bereuter Condit Farr
Berkley Conyers Fattah
Berman Cook Filner
Berry Cooksey Fletcher
Biggert Costello Foley
Bilbray Cox Forbes
Bilirakis Coyne Ford
Bishop Cramer Fossella
Blagojevich Crowley Fowler
Bliley Cummings Frank (MA)
Blumenauer Cunningham Franks (NJ)
Blunt Danner Frelinghuysen
Boehlert Davis (FL) Frost
Boehner Davis (IL) Gallegly
Bonilla Deal Ganske
Bonior DeFazio Gejdenson
Bono DeGette Gekas
Borski Delahunt Gibbons
Boswell DeLauro Gilchrest

Gillmor Maloney (CT)
Gilman Maloney (NY)
Gonzalez Manzullo
Goode Markey
Goodlatte Martinez
Goodling Mascara
Gordon Matsui
Goss McCarthy (MO)
Graham McCarthy (NY)
Granger McCrery
Green (TX) McDermott
Green (WI) McGovern
Greenwood McHugh
Gutierrez McInnis
Gutknecht McIntyre
Hall (OH) McKeon
Hall (TX) McKinney
Hansen McNulty
Hastings (FL) Meehan
Hastings (WA) Meek (FL)
Hayes Meeks (NY)
Hefley Menendez
Hill (IN) Metcalf
Hill (MT) Mica
Hilleary Millender-
Hilliard McDonald
Hinchey Miller (FL)
Hinojosa Miller, Gary
Hobson Miller, George
Hoeffel Minge
Hoekstra Mink
Holden Mollohan
Holt Moore
Hooley Moran (KS)
Horn Moran (VA)
Houghton Morella
Hoyer Murtha
Hulshof Myrick
Hunter Nadler
Hutchinson Napolitano
Hyde Neal
Inslee Nethercutt
Isakson Ney
Istook Northup
Jackson (IL) Norwood
Jackson-Lee Nussle
(TX) Oberstar
Jefferson Obey
Jenkins Oliver
John Ortiz
Johnson (CT) Ose
Johnson, E. B. Owens
Jones (OH) Oxley
Kanjorski Packard
Kaptur Pallone
Kasich Pascarell
Kelly Pastor
Kennedy Pease
Kildee Pelosi
Kilpatrick Peterson (MN)
Kind (WI) Peterson (PA)
King (NY) Petri
Kingston Phelps
Kleczka Pickering
Klink Pickett
Knollenberg Pitts
Kolbe Pombo
Kucinich Pomeroy
LaFalce Porter
LaHood Portman
Lampson Price (NC)
Lantos Pryce (OH)
Larson Quinn
Latham Radanovich
LaTourette Rahall
Lazio Ramstad
Leach Rangel
Lee Regula
Levin Reyes
Lewis (CA) Reynolds
Lewis (GA) Riley
Lewis (KY) Rivers
Linder Rodriguez
Lipinski Roemer
LoBiondo Rogan
Lofgren Rogers
Lowey Rohrabacher
Lucas (KY) Ros-Lehtinen
Luther Rothman

NAYS—29

Ballenger Coble
Brady (TX) Coburn
Chabot Collins
Chenoweth-Hage Crane

Roukema Roybal-Allard
Rush Rush
Ryan (WI) Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS) Ryun (KS)
Sabo Sabo
Sanchez Sanchez
Sanders Sanders
Sandlin Sandlin
Sawyer Sawyer
Saxton Saxton
Scarborough Scarborough
Schakowsky Schakowsky
Scott Scott
Serrano Serrano
Sessions Sessions
Shaw Shaw
Shays Shays
Sherman Sherman
Sherwood Sherwood
Shimkus Shimkus
Shows Shows
Shuster Shuster
Simpson Simpson
Sisisky Sisisky
Skeen Skeen
Skelton Skelton
Slaughter Slaughter
Smith (NJ) Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX) Smith (TX)
Smith (WA) Smith (WA)
Snyder Snyder
Souder Souder
Spence Spence
Spratt Spratt
Stabenow Stabenow
Stark Stark
Stenholm Stenholm
Strickland Strickland
Stupak Stupak
Neal Neal
Sweeney Sweeney
Talent Talent
Tancredo Tancredo
Tanner Tanner
Tauscher Tauscher
Tauzin Tauzin
Taylor (MS) Taylor (MS)
Terry Terry
Thomas Thomas
Ose Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS) Thompson (MS)
Thornberry Thornberry
Thune Thune
Thurman Thurman
Tierney Tierney
Toomey Toomey
Towns Towns
Traficant Traficant
Turner Turner
Udall (CO) Udall (CO)
Udall (NM) Udall (NM)
Upton Upton
Velázquez Velázquez
Vento Vento
Visclosky Visclosky
Vitter Vitter
Walden Walden
Walsh Walsh
Wamp Wamp
Waters Waters
Watkins Watkins
Watt (NC) Watt (NC)
Watts (OK) Watts (OK)
Waxman Waxman
Weiner Weiner
Weldon (FL) Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA) Weldon (PA)
Weller Weller
Wexler Wexler
Weygand Weygand
Whitfield Whitfield
Wicker Wicker
Wilson Wilson
Wolf Wolf
Woolsey Woolsey
Wynn Wynn
Young (AK) Young (AK)

Herger Royce Smith (MI)
Hostettler Salmon Stearns
Johnson, Sam Sanford Stump
Jones (NC) Schaffer Taylor (NC)
Largent Sensenbrenner Tiahrt
Paul Shadegg

NOT VOTING—14

Burton Hayworth Moakley
Buyer Kuykendall Payne
Campbell Lucas (OK) Wise
Cubin McCollum Young (FL)
Gephardt McIntosh

□ 1715

Mr. DUNCAN changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 152 and rollcall No. 153, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been here I would have voted “yea” on both.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 3308

Mr. LARGENT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 3308.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

EDDIE MAE STEWARD POST OFFICE BUILDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Ms. BROWN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure and a mix of sadness that I come to the floor today to speak on the designation of the post office located at 1601-1 Main Street in Jacksonville, Florida, as the Eddie Mae Steward Post Office Building.

I am saddened because of the untimely passing of Eddie Mae Steward as a result of heart disease and the sense of emptiness it imposed on her friends in the community and her family.

In Jacksonville, Florida, she is best known as a mother, a friend, a leader, a fighter, and an activist. But, most important, she is known as one who would never shy away from a fight against social injustice.

Davis (VA)
Doolittle
Duncan
Everett

Eddie Mae Steward single-handedly led the fight for desegregation of the Duval County school system, initiating the lawsuit that led to the court ordered desegregation of the school system. She was a tireless advocate for most of our citizens and, in particular, our children.

Much like Dr. King and other leaders of the Civil Rights era, she too was labeled as a troublemaker and paid dearly for her activities.

Eddie Mae Steward spoke out in 1967 about the school board's decision to send 268 African American children to a condemned, run-down building. Mrs. Steward served on the board for the northeast Florida Community Action Agency and was a member of the State Housing Council and State Bi-racial Monitoring Committee for Higher Education. She also served on numerous community-oriented groups.

True to Mrs. Steward's character, her neighbors said of her, "If there were more people like her, we would have a better community." She was a woman of unquestionable integrity who believed in equal justice and equal opportunity.

Eddie Mae Steward's passing is Jacksonville's loss, which is why I am delighted to honor her memory by designating the post office in her name.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the Florida Delegation support this effort by signing on to my letter, which I will begin circulating early next week.

HONORING AMERICA'S TEACHERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. METCALF) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor our Nation's teachers. I would like to thank our teachers for their dedication and inspiration. Through their hard work and caring attitude, our teachers play a vital role in ensuring that our students have the opportunity to become life-long learners and real contributors to society.

I was a teacher for 30 years, and I understand the importance of a good education and the foundation it builds for our youth.

Our schools, both public and private, must establish curricula designed to challenge students and reward classroom successes. American students, parents, and teachers must strive to maintain the highest level of quality in the field of education.

Currently, it takes about 18,000 Federal and State employees to manage 780 Federal education programs in 39 Federal agencies, boards, and commissions. It is, therefore, not surprising that only 70 cents per Federal dollar makes it directly to the classroom and that teachers complain of excessive paperwork burdens.

We can do better. Congress needs to pass the Dollars to the Classroom legis-

lation and consolidate the Federal K-12 programs and regulations. Congress needs to require that 95 percent of the Federal funds are directed to the Nation's classrooms.

According to the Digest of Education Statistics, 74 percent of teachers claim they spend too much time on administrative tasks. That is why I voted for the Education Flexibility Partnership Act, which, hopefully, allows schools and school districts more flexibility to spend education dollars as determined by the local school board.

Instead of meeting burdensome Federal and State regulations, school districts should be able to focus more effort on teaching students. This regulatory relief will help schools reduce paperwork, decrease administrative costs, and, most importantly, improve student achievement. Teachers should be teaching our children, not filling out unnecessary paperwork.

In addition, I would encourage everyone to take a moment out of their busy lives and say thank you to our Nation's teachers.

LET US BEGIN ANEW THE WAR AGAINST CANCER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. HORN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, in 1990, Congress passed and President Bush signed into law the Breast and Cervical Cancer Mortality Prevention Act, creating the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program.

This program allows States to work with the Center for Disease Control and Prevention to provide screening services for breast and cervical cancer for low-income or health insurance for uninsured women.

Unfortunately, this legislation did not provide for access to treatment once a woman screened through the program was diagnosed with this devastating breast and cervical cancer. What a heartbreaking irony.

Common sense tells us there are two steps to fighting breast cancer: detection and treatment.

The Breast and Cervical Cancer Prevention and Treatment Act of 2000 will fill the critical void left by the 1990 law. This bill will provide Medicaid coverage to uninsured women who have been screened and diagnosed with breast cancer through the Center for Disease Control Program.

As Mother's Day approaches, passage of the Breast and Cervical Cancer Prevention and Treatment Act of 2000 is a fitting tribute to all our mothers, sisters, wives, and daughters.

As a cosponsor of this legislation and a long-time supporter of breast cancer research, I am so delighted to lend my support to this important bill. I encourage all of my colleagues to do the same.

SOCIAL SECURITY SURPLUS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, on the issue of Social Security, on the issue of total public debt, it has been suggested by Vice President Gore that we start using the surplus coming in from Social Security and borrowing that money to pay down what is called the debt held by the public.

Just for a brief review, we now owe about \$5.7 trillion total debt. That includes what I call the Wall Street debt, the debt held by the public, at about \$3.7 trillion dollars. It includes what we owe Social Security at approximately \$1 trillion and what we owe the other trust fund at approximately \$1.1 trillion.

The suggestion is that if we use the surplus coming in from Social Security and pay down the Wall Street debt, the debt held by the public, then the savings in interest, which represents about 15 percent of our budget now, pretty bad, we should pay down that debt, using all of that savings to apply to the Social Security Trust Fund so it becomes another giant IOU of a future promise that somehow the Federal Government will come up with the money, but it is sort of like taking one credit card and paying off another credit card because we still owe the money to Social Security.

The suggestion by the Clinton-Gore administration and by Republicans and Democrats is that if we use all these funds by the year 2013 or 2014, we will have paid down that portion of the debt held by the public, the \$3.6 trillion. That sounds good.

But what happens if we do nothing to take care of the long-term problem of Social Security? That debt starts to go back up again. So the paying off is just a blip. Because when the baby-boomers retire, they go out of the paying-in mode and go into the taking-out mode to take Social Security benefits. We change from a dramatic situation of no longer will Social Security taxes be enough to pay existing benefits. So we have a cash flow problem.

Currently, in this country, our total debt represents 35 percent of gross domestic product. By 2013, if we use all of the money to pay it back, then it gets to zero on the debt that we owe the public. But eventually that goes back up to 65 percent if we borrow the money to pay the benefits that we have promised Social Security.

Let me review this chart, sort of a Federal Government spending. The pie chart represents where the Federal budget is being spent this year. Starting at the bottom at 6 o'clock, Social Security is 20 percent. Going clockwise, another entitlement, Medicare, is 11 percent. Medicare eventually, in the next 25 years, will over take Social Security as a cost.